(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2225.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1789.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, *Auguſt* 14.

THE houſe went into a committee on the amendments to the conſtitution.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The firſt amendment was again read, which was to prefix to the introductory paragraph theſe words—"Government being intended for the benefit of the people, and the rightful eſtabliſhment thereof being derived from their authority alone."—

Mr. Gerry objected to the phraſeology of this clauſe; it might ſeem to imply that all governments were inſtituted and intended for the benefit of the people, which was not true. Indeed moſt of the governments, both of ancient and modern times, were calculated on very different principles. They had chiefly originated in fraud or in force, and were deſigned for the purpoſe of oppreſſion and perſonal ambition. He wiſhed to have nothing go out from this body as a maxim, which was falſe in fact, or which was not clear in its conſtruction. He moved to alter the clauſe by inſerting the words "of right"—This motion was negatived.

Mr. Tucker objected to any amendments being made to the preample of the conſtitution. This, he ſaid, was no part of the conſtitution, and the object was only to amend the conſtitution: the preamble was no more a ſubject of amendment than the letter of the preſident annexed to the conſtitution.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) in anſwer to Mr. Tucker, ſhewed that this amendment had been recommended by three ſtates, and that it was proper it ſhould be made.

Mr. Tucker replied, that he was not oppoſed to the principle, but thought this was an improper place to expreſs it: It could be inſerted with propriety in a bill of rights, if one ſhould be agreed on, and in that form be prefixed to the conſtitution; but the preamble was not the place for it.

Others objected to the whole clauſe, as it was unneceſſary, ſince the words, "We the people," contained in itſelf the principle of the amendment fully. Mr. Sherman obſerved, that if the conſtitution had been a grant from another power, it would be proper to expreſs this principle; but as the right expreſſed in the amendment was natural, and inherent in the people, it is unneceſſary to give any reaſons or any ground on which they made their conſtitution: It was the act of their own ſovereign will. It was alſo ſaid that it would injure the beauty of the preamble.

Mr. Madiſon contended for the amendment——He ſaw no difficulty in aſſociating the amendment with the preamble without injuring the propriety or ſenſe of the paragraph. Though it was indiſputable that the principle was on all hands acknowledged, and could itſelf derive no force from expreſſing, yet he thought it prudent to inſert it as it had been recommended by three reſpectable ſtates.

The queſtion on adopting the amendment being put was carried in the affirmative.

Second amendment: From art. 1, ſect. 2, par. 3, ſtrike out all between the word "direct" and "until ſuch," and inſtead thereof inſert, "after the firſt enumeration, there ſhall be one repreſentative for every thirty thouſand, until the number ſhall amount to one hundred; after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by congreſs, that the number of repreſentatives ſhall never be leſs than one hundred, or more than one hundred and ſeventy-five, but each ſtate ſhall always have at leaſt one repreſentative."

Mr. Vining moved that a clauſe ſhould be inſerted in the paragraph, providing that, when any one ſtate poſſeſſed forty-five thouſand inhabitants, it ſhould be entitled to two repreſentatives.

This was negatived without a diviſion.

Mr. Ames then moved to ſtrike out the word "thirty" and inſert "forty;" ſo that the ratio of repreſentation ſhould be one for forty thouſand—He went into a train of reaſoning to prove the ſuperior advantages of a ſmall repreſentation: He drew an argument, in the firſt place, from the ſatisfaction which the people univerſally expreſſed in the preſent repreſentation, that their minds were reconciled to it, and were convinced that a more faithful and more prompt diſcharge of the buſineſs of the union would take place in ſo ſmall an aſſembly. Experience had taught them that all the information that was neceſſary both of a general and local nature, would be found in a body ſimilar to the preſent. He ſuggeſted the importance of the expence of a numerous repreſentation, as a capital burthen, which would ſoon become diſſatisfactory to the people. According to the ratio of one to thirty thouſand, the increaſe of the people would ſwell the repreſentation to an enormous maſs, whoſe ſupport would be inſufferable, and whoſe deliberations would be rendered almoſt impracticable. The preſent population would on the firſt cenſus produce upwards of 100. The augmentation would be very rapid; it was therefore proper to fix the proportion immediately, ſo as to prevent theſe evils.—He went very copiouſly into the uſual arguments to prove that all numerous popular bodies are liable, in proportion to their number, to fluctuations, fermentations, and a factious ſpirit. By enlarging the repreſentation, the government, he ſaid, would depart from that choice of characters who could beſt repreſent the wiſdom and the intereſt of the United States; and who would alone be able to ſupport the importance and dignity of this branch of the legiſlature.—Men would be introduced more liable to improper influences, and more eaſy tools for deſigning leaders.

Mr. Ames ſaid it appeared clear to him, that, as the whole number was increaſed, the individual conſequence, the pride of character, and conſequently the reſponſibility of each member would be diminiſhed. The reſponſibility would alſo be in ſome proportion to the number of the conſtituents. A repreſentative of a large body of people would feel in a higher degree the weight impoſed upon him, and he would be thereby the more intereſted to ſupport a virtuous fame, and redouble his exertions for the public good.

Mr. Ames contended, that the original deſign of thoſe who propoſed the amendments reſpecting repreſentation, was not to obtain an increaſe beyond what their firſt cenſus would give them; their intention was to fix a limitation, that it ſhould not be in the power of congreſs to diminiſh the repreſentation at any time, below the point of ſecurity. Their object was certainly not augmentation.

Mr. Ames was much more ample in his arguments; but want of time obliges us rather to ſketch the topics on which he dwelt, than purſue the connected chain of his ideas.

Mr. Madiſon in reply, inſiſted that the principal deſign of theſe amendments was to conciliate the minds of the people, and prudence required that the opinion of the ſtates who had propoſed the important amendment in contemplation, ſhould be attended to. He ſaid it was a fact, that ſome ſtates had not confined themſelves to limitation, but had propoſed an increaſe of the number; he did not conceive it to be very neceſſary in this caſe to inveſtigate the advantages or diſadvantages of a numerous repreſentation; he acknowledged, that beyond a certain point the number might be inconvenient. That point was a matter yet of uncertainty. It was true that numerous bodies were liable to ſome abuſes; but if on one hand they were prone to thoſe evils which the gentleman had mentioned, they were on the other hand leſs ſuſceptible of corruption.

He thought alſo, that to fix the ratio at even 40,000 for one would not prevent the abuſes which Mr. Ames apprehended; for before the ſecond cenſus ſhould be taken, it was probable that the increaſe of population would be ſo great as to make the body very large—— There was little choice therefore with a view to futurity, between one ratio or the other, but as this of one for thirty thouſand was the proportion contemplated and propoſed by the ſtates, it was moſt adviſable to adopt it.

Mr. Gerry, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Jackſon, Mr. Seney, oppoſed the amendment; and Mr. Ames replied to them largely.—The queſtion being taken, Mr. Ames's propoſition was rejected.

Mr. Tucker moved to ſtrike out the firſt "one hundred" in the amendment, and to inſert "two hundred," and then to ſtrike out the reſt of the paragraph--ſo that the repreſentation ſhould not be leſs than two hundred, nor ſhould congreſs have a diſcretion to fix any ratio of increaſe, but that ſuch proportion ſhould be adopted as to keep the repreſentation fixed at 200.

After ſome debate this motion was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, the words "one hundred and ſeventy-five" were ſtruck out, and "two hundred" inſerted. And then the paragraph, as amended, was agreed to.

Third amendment. Art. 1, ſec. 2, par. 3—Strike out all between the words "direct" and "and until ſuch," and inſtead thereof inſert, "but no law, varying the compenſation, ſhall take effect until an election of repreſentatives ſhall have intervened. The members."

This amendment was agreed to.

Committee roſe———Houſe adjourned.

SATURDAY, *Auguſt* 15.

The houſe went into a committee on the amendments to the conſtitution.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee took up the fourth amendment.—— "Art. 1, ſect. 9.—Between par. 2, and 3—inſert— "no religion ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law, nor ſhall the equal rights of conſcience be infringed."

Mr. Livermore moved to ſtrike out this clauſe, and to ſubſtitute one to the following effect—"The congreſs ſhall make no laws touching religion or the rights of conſcience." He obſerved, that though the ſenſe of both proviſions was the ſame, yet the former might ſeem to wear an ill face, and was ſubject to miſconſtruction.

The queſtion on this motion was carried.

Fifth amendment.—"The freedom of ſpeech and of the preſs, and of the right of the people peaceably to aſſemble and conſult for their common good, and to apply to the government for redreſs of grievances, ſhall not be infringed."

Mr. Tucker moved to inſert between the words "common good," "and to" in this paragraph, theſe words, "to inſtruct their repreſentatives."

On this motion a long debate enſued.——

Mr. Hartley ſaid it was a problematical ſubject.—The practice on this principle might be attended with danger. There were periods when, from various cauſes, the popular mind was in a ſtate of fermentation, and incapable of acting wiſely.—This had frequently been experienced in the mother country, and once in a ſiſter ſtate. In ſuch caſes it was a happineſs to obtain repreſentatives who might be free to exert their abilities againſt the popular errors and paſſions.—The power of inſtructing might be liable to great abuſes; it would generally be exerciſed in times of public diſturbance, and would expreſs rather the prejudices of faction than the voice of policy; thus it would convey improper influences into the government. He ſaid he had ſeen ſo many unhappy examples of the influence of the popular humours in public bodies, that he hoped they would be provided againſt in this government.

Mr. Page was in favour of the motion.

Mr. Clymer remarked, that the principle of the motion was a dangerous one. It would take away all the freedom and independence of the repreſentatives, it would deſtroy the very ſpirit of repreſentation itſelf by rendering congreſs a paſſive machine, inſtead of a deliberative body.

Mr. Sherman inſiſted, that inſtructions were not a proper rule for the repreſentative, ſince they were not adequate to the purpoſes for which he was delegated. He was to conſult the common good of the whole, and was the ſervant of the people at large. If they ſhould coincide with his ideas of the common good, they would be unneceſſary; if they contradicted them, he would be bound by every principle of juſtice to diſregard them.

Mr. Jackſon alſo oppoſed the motion.

Mr. Gerry advocated the propoſition—he ſaid, the power of inſtructing was eſſential, in order to check an adminiſtration which ſhould be guilty of abuſes.—Such things would probably happen. He hoped gentlemen would not arrogate to themſelves more perfection than any other government had been found to poſſeſs, or more at all times than the body of the people. It had, he ſaid, been always contended by the friends of this government, that the ſovereignty reſided in the people. That principle ſeemed inconſiſtent with what gentlemen now aſſerted; if the people were the ſovereign, he could not conceive why they had not the right to inſtruct and direct their agent at their pleaſure.

Mr. Madiſon obſerved, that the exiſtence of this right of inſtructing was at leaſt a doubtful right. He wiſhed that the amendments which were to go to the people ſhould conſiſt of an enumeration of ſimple and acknowledged principles. Such rights only ought to be expreſsly ſecured as were certain and fixed.—The inſertion of propoſitions that were of a doubtful nature, would have a tendency to prejudice the whole ſyſtem of amendments, and render their adoption difficult. The right ſuggeſted was doubtful, and would be ſo conſidered by many of the ſtates. In ſome degree the declaration of this right might be true, in other reſpects falſe. If by inſtructions were meant a giving advice, or expreſſing the wiſhes of the people, the propoſition was true, but ſtill was unneceſſary, ſince that right was provided for already. The amendments already paſſed had declared, that the preſs ſhould be free, and that the people ſhould have the freedom of ſpeech and petitioning; therefore the people might ſpeak to their repreſentatives, might addreſs them through the medium of the preſs, or by petition to the whole body. They might freely expreſs their wills by theſe ſeveral modes. But if it was meant that they had any obligatory force, the principle was certainly falſe. Suppoſe the repreſentative was inſtructed to do any act incompatible with the conſtitution, would he be bound to obey thoſe inſtructions? Suppoſe he was directed to do what he knew was contrary to the public good, would he be bound to ſacrifice his own opinion? Would not the vote of a repreſentative, contrary to his inſtructions, be as binding on the people as a different one? If theſe things then be true, where is the right of the conſtituent? Or where is the advantage to reſult from? It muſt either ſuperſede all other obligations the moſt ſacred, or it could be of no benefit to the people. The gentleman ſays, the people are the ſovereign: True. But who are the people? Is every ſmall diſtrict THE PEOPLE? And do the inhabitants of this diſtrict expreſs the voice of the

people, when they may not be a thouſandth part, and although their inſtructions may contradict the ſenſe of the whole people beſides?--Have the people in detached aſſemblies a right to violate the conſtitution, or control the actions of the whole ſovereign power?—This would be ſetting up a hundred ſovereignties in the place of one.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) was oppoſed to the motion. He ſaid, the doctrine of inſtructions, in practice, would operate partially. The ſtates who were near the ſeat of government would have an advantage over thoſe more diſtant. Particular inſtructions might be neceſſary for a particular meaſure: Such could not be obtained by the members of the diſtant ſtates. He ſaid, there was no need of a large repreſentation if, in all important matters, they were to be guided by expreſs inſtructions. One member from each ſtate would ſerve every purpoſe. It was inconſiſtent with the principle of the amendment which had been adopted the preceding day.

Mr. Stone differed with Mr. Madiſon, that the members would not be bound by inſtructions. He ſaid, when this principle was inſerted in the conſtitution it would render inſtructions ſacred and obligatory in all caſes; but he looked on this as one of the greateſt of evils. He believed this would change the nature of the conſtitution———Inſtead of being a repreſentative government it would be a ſingular kind of democracy, and whenever a queſtion aroſe what was the law, it would not properly be decided by recurring to the codes and inſtitutions of congreſs, but by collecting and examining the various inſtructions of different parts of the union.

Several of the members ſpoke, and the debate was continued in a deſultory manner—and at laſt the motion was negatived by a great majority. The queſtion on the amendment was then put, and carried in the affirmative.

Committee roſe.

Mr. Ames moved, that all queſtions on the ſubject of the amendments, ſhould be decided in committee by two thirds of the members. This was laid on the table. The houſe then adjourned.

PARIS, *June 4.*

HIS royal highneſs the dauphin died between twelve and one o'clock this morning, in the 8th year of his age, to the great grief of their moſt chriſtian majeſties, and the royal family.

The dauphin was in his 8th year; for four of which he has been almoſt conſtantly afflicted with diſeaſes which baffled the art of the firſt phyſicians, and have now terminated in his diſſolution. His royal highneſs's remains will be interred in the burying place of the king's of France, in the church of Notre Dame in Paris. All the public places of amuſement are ſhut up, and will remain ſo till after his burial. The duc de Normandie, the now only remaining ſon of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, is a fine child, about five years old, and bids fair to become in due time king of France.

The preſent heir apparent to the crown of France, and Maria Thereſe Charlotte, born Dec. 19, 1778, are the only remaining children of their moſt chriſtian majeſties.

LONDON, *June 9.*

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were received from the Faulkland Iſlands, which contain an account of four Spaniſh frigates having arrived there, but to what place they were bound to, was kept a ſecret; they were to ſail from that place the 10th of laſt month.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, April 20.

"All the propoſitions for peace, renewed under the preſent reign, by the miniſters of the two courts of Bourbon, have been rejected—the ſultan having declared, that he has taken an oath to re-conquer the Crimea; ſo that without the preliminary reſtitution of all that peninſula, all propoſals are vain."

PORTSMOUTH, *(N. H.) Auguſt 8.*

A letter from Bengal has the following curious particulars:—"At Oude, near Fyzabad, in the province of Bengal, is a tomb of Seth, (Adam's third ſon) twelve feet long.

"Sujah Dowlah's father repaired the tomb, and of Job's adjoining it. Not more than a mile from thoſe tombs, is a fragment of Noah's ark. Perhaps by examining the wood, whether of Sak, or Teke, it might be aſcertained whereabouts it was built, or diſcover a timber for ſhip-building, more durable than either of thoſe."

PROVIDENCE, *Auguſt 15.*

A petition is ſaid to have been preſented to congreſs from the governor and council of North-Carolina, which mentions the probability of that ſtate becoming ſoon a member of the union, and praying that the foreign duties may not be exacted from the citizens thereof, till after the meeting of their convention in November next. We further learn, that congreſs, wiſhing for the preſent to adopt lenient meaſures, have agreed that the ſaid duties ſhall not be collected from ſhips and veſſels belonging to North-Carolina and this ſtate, till after November next.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt 19.*

The general convention of the proteſtant epiſcopal church met at Philadelphia, July 28th, and adjourned Auguſt 8th, to meet again at the ſame place, September 29.

We are informed that the greateſt harmony pervades that reſpectable body: And that among other buſineſs, they have formally recognized Dr. SEABURY's conſecration, which act they have communicated to him. It is expected he will meet the convention in September.—That the churches to the eaſtward have wrote to each of our biſhops requeſting them jointly to conſecrate the Rev. Dr. Baſs, of Maſſachuſetts, *biſhop*, as ſoon as conyenient. And that as the convention is not broke up, the clergy from the Carolinas, &c. will remain at Philadelphia till the meeting in September.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt 22.*

Extract from a periodical work lately publiſhed in London, entitled, "An Abridgment of Politics."

"The annunciation of the ſudden and unexpected death of the Ottoman emperor, Achmet IV. came too late to us, to give time and room in our laſt abridgment to take ſuch ſolemn notice of it as became the grand occaſion. We may ſay, there went the moſt chriſtian king out of Europe! and with few, very few exceptions, the moſt chriſtian king in Europe: For, although born and bred a Mahometan, and the head of all the Mahometans, in and out of Europe; yet he had all the benignity, mildneſs, gentleneſs and philanthropy, of the moſt diſtinguiſhed chriſtian princes! Sitting upon a throne founded in blood, and eſtabliſhed by an immenſe carnage and deſtruction of the human race, yet he breathed peace and good-will to men; ſtudying by all poſſible means in his power to prevent the effuſion of innocent blood, and to give peace and tranquillity to mankind in general. We are afraid, indeed, he has fallen at laſt a ſacrifice, and died a martyr to his philanthropy.

"The emperor and empreſs preſſed hard upon him, without any provocation on his ſide, and forced him reluctant into the preſent bloody war, not indeed at laſt of his own choice, but by the ſpirit and violence of his own indignant ſubjects, who could no longer bear the inſults and indignities heaped upon him by his ambitious adverſaries. His death will be no gain to his confederated enemies: His ſucceſſor bids fair to revenge his cauſe amply, and with a high hand. They have loſt a fine opportunity of making peace laſt winter, which cannot perhaps be eaſily recalled. In all probability there will be a trial of ſtrength between the Ottoman empire and the two empires combined againſt it, in the approaching campaign."

The preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to nominate,

Arthur St. Clair, Eſq; to be governor of the weſtern territory.

Winthrop Sargeant, to be ſecretary, and

Samuel Holden Parſons, John Cleves Symmes, and William Barton, to be judges. Alſo,

Benjamin Lincoln, Eſq; as one of the commiſſioners to be employed to negotiate a treaty with the ſouthern Indians.

Ebenezer Tucker, to be ſurveyor of Little-Egg-Harbour, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, and

William Gibb, to be collector of the port of Folly Landing, in the ſtate of Virginia. The ſenate of the United States taking the ſaid nomination into conſideration, did adviſe and conſent thereto.

WINCHESTER, *July 29.*

A gentleman from Georgia has favoured us with an extract from the king of Spain's proclamation for ſettling his new territory on the Miſſiſſippi and Maſure, which is as follows:

"He gives to each family, conſiſting of four children, four hundred acres of land, four cows and a bull, four ewes and a ram, four ſows and a boar, one mare with harneſs complete, a ſtud horſe for every ten mates in the ſettlement, twenty-four hens and two cocks, a net or ſeine with a boat for fiſhing, to every ten families, with a proviſo, that if any ſhould prove idle or neglect agriculture, this part of the fiſhing devolves to the other nine induſtrious; they are alſo to have a lot in town, with 200 choice plants and the ſame number of plantation plants, which are to be drawn for by lots: they are to be exempt from all duty for ten years, as well minerals as lead; they are to be ſupplied with all kinds of farming utenſils, with proviſions for one year from their arrival, with their expences paid by the king from their reſpective abodes to their appointed deſtination, with liberty of conſcience and their chooſing their own clergy, and to ſwear never to lift arms againſt the intereſt of the crown of Spain, but privileged to enact their own laws for their own government."

ANNAPOLIS, September 3.

"Died, on the 25th of July, at Weems's Foreſt, in Calvert, ALICE WEEMS, wife of John Weems, and daughter of the late preſident Lee.

"This elegant and accompliſhed woman lived highly reſpected, and died much regretted by her acquaintances—poſſeſſed of a ſtrong and well cultivated underſtanding, a maſculine judgment, a brilliant imagination—a heart warm, benevolent, ſincere, charitable, and fraught with the pureſt ſentiments of chriſtian piety, and of virtue; ſhe was a bright ornament of ſociety. Filial duty and reſpect, conjugal love and tenderneſs, ſiſterly affection, ſocial regard, and unceaſing neighbourly kindneſs, were ſplendid traits in the amiable character of the deceaſed—Her friends are impreſſed with the ampleſt conviction of theſe truths; and although ſhe is "loſt to their view" ſhe will long live in their memory, ſecurely embalmed as *an emblem* of many ineſtimable VIRTUES."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, *Auguſt 25.*

The bill eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the officers in the executive department, was read a ſecond time, and made the order of the day on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, the houſe agreed to take up, on Monday next, the report of the committee relative to the Jerſey election.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee on the bill to provide for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records and ſeal, of the United States, for the publication of the acts of congreſs, for the authentication of records, the cuſtody of the ſeal, &c.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved to ſtrike out that part of the firſt clauſe of the bill, which reſpects the denomination of the office, that is, which provides that the department of foreign affairs ſhall henceforth be denominated the DEPARTMENT OF STATE, and that the principal officer ſhall be called the SECRETARY OF STATE, and to inſert a clauſe providing for the eſtabliſhment of an officer to be denominated ——— He ſaid he ſhould move that the principal in this office ſhould be ſtyled "KEEPER OF THE SEALS."

Mr. Smith was ſupported by Mr. Vining, Mr. Hartley and Mr. Clymer, and ſtrongly oppoſed by Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Lawrence.

A doubt was ſuggeſted from the chair, whether the above motion was in order; it appearing inconſiſtent with a rule of the houſe, that no motion ſhall be received under colour of amendment, which operates as a ſubſtitute for the whole clauſe.

On this queſtion being referred to the committee, they reſolved that the motion was not in order.

Mr. Smith then moved to ſtrike out the whole clauſe. This was negatived.

Mr. Tucker moved to ſtrike out the word "STATE" in the ſtyle of the office, and to inſert the words "THE UNITED STATES." This was loſt.

The committee then proceeded to the other parts of the bill; ſeveral amendments were made, and the committee roſe without going through the bill.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, acquainting the houſe that they had concurred in the reſolution to adjourn on the 22d of September next, and had alſo receded from their amendments to the bill for eſtabliſhing the treaſury department.

The houſe then adjourned.

Monday, the 24th Auguſt, 1789.

RESOLVED, by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, two-thirds of both houſes deeming it neceſſary, That the following articles be propoſed to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, as amendments to the conſtitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the ſaid legiſlatures, to be valid, to all intents and purpoſes, as part of the ſaid conſtitution.

ARTICLES,

In addition to, and amendment of, the conſtitution of the United States of America, propoſed by congreſs, and ratified by the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, purſuant to the 5th article of the original conſtitution.

I.

After the firſt enumeration required by the firſt article of the conſtitution, there ſhall be one repreſentative for every thirty thouſand, until the number ſhall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by congreſs, that there ſhall be not leſs than one hundred repreſentatives, nor leſs than one repreſentative for every forty thouſand perſons, until the number of repreſentatives ſhall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by congreſs, that there ſhall not be leſs than two hundred repreſentatives, nor leſs than one repreſentative for every fifty thouſand perſons.

II.

No law varying the compenſation to the members of congreſs ſhall take effect, until an election of repreſentatives ſhall have intervened.

III.

Congreſs ſhall make no law eſtabliſhing religion, or prohibiting the free exerciſe thereof, nor ſhall the rights of conſcience be infringed.

IV.

The freedom of ſpeech, and of the preſs, and the right of the people peaceably to aſſemble, and conſult for their common good, and to apply to the government for redreſs of grievances, ſhall not be infringed.

V.

A well-regulated militia, compoſed of the body of the people, being the beſt ſecurity of a free ſtate, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, ſhall not be infringed; but no one religiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, ſhall be compelled to render military ſervice in perſon.

VI.

No ſoldier ſhall, in time of peace, be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be preſcribed by law.

VII.

The right of the people to be ſecure in their perſons, houſes, papers and effects, againſt unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures, ſhall not be violated; and no warrants ſhall iſſue, but upon probable cauſe, ſupported by oath or affirmation, and particularly deſcribing the place to be ſearched, and the perſons or things to be ſeized.

VIII.

No perſon ſhall be ſubject, except in caſe of impeachment, to more than one trial or one puniſhment for the ſame offence, nor ſhall be compelled in any criminal caſe to be witneſs againſt himſelf, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due proceſs of law; nor ſhall private property be taken for public uſe, without juſt compenſation.

IX.

In all criminal proſecutions, the accuſed ſhall enjoy the right to a ſpeedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cauſe of the accuſation, to be confronted with the witneſſes againſt him, to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favour, and to have the aſſiſtance of counſel for his defence.

X.

The trial of all crimes (except in caſes of impeachment, and in caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual ſervice in time of war or public danger) ſhall be by an impartial jury of the vicinage, with the requiſite of unanimity for conviction; the right of challenging and other accuſtomed re-

quiſites; and no perſon ſhall be held to anſwer for a capital or otherwiſe infamous crime, unleſs on a preſentment or indictment by a grand jury; but if a crime be committed in a place in the poſſeſſion of an enemy, or in which an inſurrection may prevail, the indictment and trial may, by law, be authoriſed in ſome other place within the ſame ſtate.

XI.

No appeal to the ſupreme court of the United States ſhall be allowed, where the value in controverſy ſhall not amount to one thouſand dollars; nor ſhall any fact, triable by a jury, according to the courſe of the common law, be otherwiſe re-examinable, than according to the rules of common law.

XII.

In ſuits at common law, the right of trial by jury ſhall be preſerved.

XIII.

Exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

XIV.

No ſtate ſhall infringe the right of trial by jury in criminal caſes, nor the rights of conſcience, nor the freedom of ſpeech, or of the preſs.

XV.

The enumeration in the conſtitution of certain rights, ſhall not be conſtrued to deny or diſparage others retained by the people.

XVI.

The powers delegated by the conſtitution to the government of the United States, ſhall be exerciſed as therein appropriated, ſo that the legiſlative ſhall never exerciſe the powers veſted in the executive or judicial; nor the executive the powers veſted in the legiſlative or judicial; nor the judicial the powers veſted in the legiſlative or executive.

XVII.

The powers not delegated by the conſtitution, nor prohibited by it to the ſtates, are reſerved to the ſtates reſpectively.

ORDERED, That the clerk of this houſe do carry to the ſenate, a fair and engroſſed copy of the ſaid propoſed articles of amendment, and deſire their concurrence.

Extract from the Journal,
JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

☞ *The* ANNAPOLIS RACES *will begin on Tueſday the 13th day of October next. The particulars will be in next week's paper.*

1X

SHERIFF's SALES.

Notice is hereby given, that there will be EXPOSED to SALE, on the premiſes, for caſh, on Tueſday the 29th day of September next,

PART of a lot of GROUND in Frederick-town, number 63, and the improvements thereon, fronting on Market-ſtreet ſeventy-four or five feet, and on St. Patrick-ſtreet ſixty feet or thereabouts: Alſo, part of a tract of LAND called PIPE MEADOW, eſtimated to contain about five acres: Alſo, part of a tract of LAND called FISH, eſtimated to contain about twenty acres; and on Wedneſday the 30th, a tract of LAND called MILL-HAVEN, containing one hundred and twenty or thirty acres, late the property of ADAM FISHER, deceaſed; taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* iſſued out of the general court of Maryland againſt the ſaid Margaret Fiſher, executrix of Adam Fiſher, deceaſed, late collector of Frederick county.

P. MANTZ, Sheriff of
Frederick county.

Auguſt 26, 1789. 1

TO BE SOLD,

At Annapolis, on the 3d Tueſday in October next, for ſpecie or ſpecie certificates,

ABOUT 600 lots, of fifty acres each, of LAND, weſtward of Fort Cumberland, in Waſhington county. OFFICERS and SOLDIERS entitled to land may, at the ſame time, get their tickets.

DAVID LYNN,
DANIEL CRESAP,
BENJAMIN BROOKES, } Commiſſioners.

10d 7/6

TO BE RENTED,

In this city, by the SUBSCRIBER,

AN elegant three-ſtory BRICK HOUSE, 100 feet front, with twenty-two rooms, twenty fire-places, two kitchens, and cellars under the whole building, which are perfectly dry in the wetteſt ſeaſons; the rooms are well finiſhed, lofty and in general large; three of them are about twenty-four feet ſquare; the ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, about the center of the city, and being ſituated directly between two ſtreets is not ſubject to be incommoded by any neighbouring improvements, which is frequently the caſe in towns: It is well calculated for the accommodation of boarders.—Alſo to be RENTED, a two-ſtory BRICK HOUSE, in South-Eaſt-ſtreet, well calculated to accommodate a private family; Its ſituation is ſuch that your neighbour cannot incommode you. I have likewiſe for SALE or RENT, 580 acres of good land, in Frederick county; a deſcription of this land will be unneceſſary, as the purchaſer will view the place before he purchaſes. If a purchaſer offers he may have any reaſonable credit on ſecuring the purchaſe money, by application to

1 THOMAS HYDE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

LANDS FOR SALE.

To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, at the town of Queen-Anne, on Patuxent River, on Monday the 28th of September next, if not before SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

A TRACT of LAND called BOWDEL's CHOICE, containing about 400 acres; alſo the reverſion of a tract of LAND on which Mrs. MARGARET MURDOCK now lives, containing about 750 acres. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

1 ADDISON MURDOCK.

FOR SALE,

On the 29th and 30th days of September next, at the late dwelling of Mr. GRIFFIN FAUNT LE ROY, deceaſed, on Kent Iſland, in Queen Anne's county, part for caſh and part on credit,

A NUMBER of very valuable SLAVES, alſo HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK of different kinds, and PLANTATION UTENSILS: And on the 2d and 3d days of October following, will be SOLD, at the ſaid late Mr. GRIFFIN FAUNT LE ROY's eſtate, at the Long Marſh, in the county aforeſaid, part for caſh and part on credit, ſundry other SLAVES, STOCK and PLANTATION UTENSILS. Bond with approved ſecurity will be required where the ſale is on credit. The ſlaves conſiſt of men, women and children, and a number of very fine boys and girls from ten to ſeventeen years of age, the whole of them healthy and likely. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in properly atteſted, and thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate will be pleaſed immediately to diſcharge their reſpective balances.

DEKAR THOMPSON, Adminiſtrator.

Auguſt 28, 1789. 1 10d 9/5

Bennett's-Point, Auguſt 22, 1789.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD, Eſquire, deceaſed, the ſubſcriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the firſt day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ALL that valuable FARM now in the poſſeſſion and occupation of Mr. WILLIAM RICHMOND, and under leaſe to him for ſeven years from the end of the preſent year. This farm lies in Queen-Anne's county, about one mile from Wye mill, and contains upwards of ſeven hundred acres, with a ſufficient quantity of wood and timber thereon, and is well adapted to every kind of grain, tobacco and graſs. There is a good brick dwelling houſe, and other neceſſary buildings. It will be ſold on a credit of three years by annual inſtalments. Good and approved ſecurities will be required. w4

1 10d 9/4 JAMES HINDMAN, Truſtee.

Mr. CENAS's BALL

WILL be on Monday the 7th inſtant at 6 o'clock, in the BALL-ROOM.

Mr. CENAS preſents his moſt reſpectful compliments to the ladies in Annapolis, and begs the honour of their attendance.

Thoſe gentlemen who think proper to attend will be admitted by paying ONE DOLLAR at the door.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789. 1X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Waſhington county mean to petition the next general aſſembly for the diviſion of ſaid county; alſo, for prolonging the time of payment for the ſettlers lands to the weſtward of Cumberland. 10d 16/10

St. Mary's county, Auguſt 10, 1789.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a NEGRO LAD, about five feet eight or nine inches high, called WILL, who ſays he belongs to a widow CAIN, near Hampton, in Virginia; had on an old pair of corduroy breeches, and old jacket without ſleeves. His owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away from

1 PHILIP FORD, Sheriff

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near South River, in Anne-Arundel county, a negro man named JEM, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſtout and well made, has been uſed to work upon a plantation, and has one of his ears cropt. Whoever takes him up and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall be paid the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home from a diſtance. He has been frequently ſeen upon Anne-Arundel Manor ſince he went off, and it is probable he is ſtill lurking about there. 4 3w W. STEUART.

Mount-Steuart, July 27.

St. Mary's county, Queen-Tree, Aug. 21, 1789.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 3d inſt. a mulatto wench and fellow; the wench named BESS, is about fifty years of age, a bright mulatto colour, and mother to the fellow, who is called JERE, is about ſixteen years of age, and lighter than his mother; as to their cloaths it is uncertain; it is ſuppoſed that they will make for Annapolis, as they pretend to be deſcendants of the famous NELL BUTLER. Whoever will take them up and ſecure them, ſo that their maſter can get them again, ſhall receive, beſides what the law allows, four dollars for each, paid by me, HENRY HILL, 3d.

All perſons are forewarned hiring the above-mentioned ſlaves. 2 3w

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C. A & K,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents. Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchaſed of the State, may be ſupplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Caſh, by

15 16 James. Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, ſituate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be ſold very low for Caſh, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to

16 J. W.

Pig-Point, July 28, 1789.

ALL perſons having unſettled accounts for dealings with Thomas and Edward Tillard, at this place, from June, 1784, to 1788, who have been ſo frequently called on for payment, and to which ſo little attention hath been paid, are now once more moſt earneſtly called on, and ſuch as do not make reaſonable payments, and ſatisfactory ſettlements, with Mr. Jerningham Drury, who will attend conſtantly for the purpoſe, before the firſt day of October next, may expect ſuits will be commenced to compel them without further notice.

Thoſe who may attend properly to the above, and continue ſteady and punctual in their payments for dealings with me ſince, I will ſupply with goods on the uſual credit; but none others. w7

THOMAS TILLARD.

N. B. Such as have removed to the diſtant counties of this ſtate, and out of the ſtate, leaving their accounts unſettled, will be attended to. 4

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in laſt month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his noſtrils are remarkably wide, he ſometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely ſenſible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, oſnabrig ſhirt, an old hat, ſhoes and ſtockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without ſleeves, and ſundry other cloaths—He has been ſeen near this town ſince he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforeſaid negro, and deliver him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that he may be got again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this ſtate and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788. 32

Auguſt 16, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of proprietors of the land lying on the Long Marſh in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties, intend petitioning the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland for an act to enable them more effectually to drain and reclaim the ſaid Long Marſh. 2

St. Mary's county, Queen-Tree, Aug. 21, 1789.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 6th day of May laſt, a mulatto fellow named RALPH, under pretence of going to the general court in order to procure his freedom, as one of the deſcendants of NELL BUTLER. He returned on the laſt day of June, but refuſed to go to work with the other negroes, and left his maſter again immediately. All and every one are forewarned from employing or harbouring him. He is a remarkable handſome fellow, a great laugher, and opens his mouth greatly when he laughs. It has been reported, that he acts as a ferryman in one of the boats at South River upon ſhares.

w3 2 JOHN LUCAS.

SEVEN MOUNTAINS.

TO BE SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

THAT beautiful eſtate called the SEVEN MOUNTAINS, extending from the mouth of Magothy river to the mouth of Patapſco river, containing, by patents, 2217 acres; the ſituation is partly high and very healthy, and abounds in excellent timber of almoſt every kind. Between three and four hundred acres of this land may, at a little expence, be made into good meadow: there is alſo a fine ſhad and herring fiſhery, ſome improvements, and excellent fruit of all kinds: the ſoil produces wheat, Indian corn and tobacco: the title is indiſputable, and the payment will be made very eaſy to the purchaſer, by a credit for a very conſiderable part for five years, and which will be further made known to thoſe that wiſh to purchaſe, who may alſo ſee the many advantages that this land has to any other in this ſtate, being central to the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-town.—Alſo will be SOLD, on a long credit, ſeveral tracts of LAND in the ſtate of Georgia. 6w

W. WORTHINGTON.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 21, 1789. 2

Auguſt 25, 1789.

By virtue of two writs of *venditioni exponas*, iſſued from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready caſh, on the 21ſt September next, at my dwelling houſe, within two miles of Piſcataway,

SUNDRY tracts of LAND, containing 1121 acres, and ſundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of FIELDER BOWIE, Eſq; taken to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland.

And on the ſame day, and at the ſame place, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the higheſt bidder, for caſh only, ſundry tracts of LAND, containing 483 acres; alſo a LIFE ESTATE in 250 acres of land, and ſundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of Mr. JOHN BROWN, taken to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, late ſheriff of Prince-George's county.

N. B. The above debts were contracted by Mr. Bowie and Mr. Brown, as ſecurity to me, and the property now advertiſed was heretofore conveyed by me to them, for the purpoſe of indemnifying them from any loſs. 2 N. B.

TO BE SOLD,

On a liberal credit, on Monday the third of December next, at PUBLIC VENDUE, if not ſooner diſpoſed of at PRIVATE SALE, in which caſe due notice will be given,

A VALUABLE SEAT, containing upwards of 400 acres of land, pleaſantly ſituated on Zachia Swamp, five miles from Port-Tobacco: there are on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe, a large barn, with a good floor (for treading of wheat,) and other convenient houſes. The ſituation is beautiful and healthy. This land has been aſſeſſed as high as the firſt rate land in ſaid county. There is a great proportion of bottom, which produceth excellent corn, timothy, &c. This land has a great quantity of wood, board timber, and other timber. Poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer on complying with the terms of ſale, which may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JOHN HANSON, jun.

Charles county, Auguſt 15, 1789. 2

TO BE LEASED,

For any term not exceeding twenty-one years,

A VERY valuable tract of unimproved LAND, containing about 2700 acres, lying in Dorcheſter county, on the public road leading from Cambridge to Vienna, about nine miles from Cambridge, ſeven from Vienna, not more than four from a very good landing on Great-Choptank River, nor more than two from two very good merchant mills. The land is in general high, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco: the loweſt of it may eaſily be rendered quite dry by ſhort ditches, to communicate with ſeveral branches, in different parts of the tract, that are very conveniently ſituated for that purpoſe: it is very well timbered with oak, poplar, ſome black walnut, hickory, and ſeveral other trees, in ſome meaſure, peculiar in their growth to the beſt lands: a good proportion of it is extremely well calculated for meadow, which, from the particular ſituation of the land, may be made at a trifling expence: It will be laid off in tenements of from two to four hundred acres, ſo as beſt to ſuit the convenience of the tenants. None but ſuch as can give good ſecurity for the faithful performance of the covenants that will be included in the leaſes need apply. The terms may be known by applying to RICHARD SPRIGG, Eſquire, near Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber living in Cambridge, who will ſhew the land to any perſon diſpoſed to take a leaſe. 5w

WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH.

Cambridge, Auguſt 23, 1789. 2

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed by the honourable chancellor truſtees for WALTER PYE, an inſolvent debtor, of Charles county, do hereby requeſt all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid Pye, to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be enabled to execute the ſaid truſt. It is expected that the claims will all be brought in by the 20th of September next, otherwiſe thoſe who neglect may be deprived of a dividend. 6X

HOSKINS HANSON,

July 23, 1789. IGNATIUS MATTHEWS.

Auguſt 25, 1789.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, iſſued from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the higheſt bidder, for ready caſh, on the 21ſt of September next, at the dwelling houſe of NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, Eſquire, near Piſcataway,

PART of a tract of LAND called TAYLORTON, containing about 125 acres; two valuable lots of GROUND in the town of Nottingham, with good improvements thereon, and ſundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of ſaid BLACKLOCK, ſeized and taken at the ſuit of the ſtate of Maryland, by

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

2

SHERIFF's SALE.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, in George-town, on the fourteenth day of September next,

THREE lots or portions of GROUND, ſituated in George-town aforeſaid, on which is a good framed dwelling houſe, and other convenient outhouſes, and a good framed ſtore-houſe, the property of colonel JOHN MURDOCK; alſo three lots or portions of ground ſituated as aforeſaid, on which are two tolerable good framed dwelling houſes, &c. the property of RICHARD THOMPSON, taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, and ſold for the uſe of the ſtate of Maryland.

BENJAMIN W. JONES, Sheriff.

Auguſt 10, 1789. 3X

BOARD of TREASURY of the UNITED STATES,
Auguſt 12, 1789.

THE ſecretary at war having ſtated to the commiſſioners of this board the indiſpenſable neceſſity of immediately advertiſing a contract for the ſupply of the troops on the weſtern frontiers for the enſuing year, notice is hereby given, That propoſals will be received at the office of the treaſury to the 23d day of September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1790, both dates incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts, herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places betwixt York-town, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh, on the river Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the river Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the river Muſkingum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingum, and up the ſaid river to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga river, and down the ſaid river to its mouth.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingum and the mouth of Scioto river, and at the mouth of ſaid river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the ſaid Miami to and at Joiquetown, and thence over to the Miami village, on the river of the ſame name, which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, and at Poſt St. Vincennes; and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh to the Miami village before deſcribed.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village.

At any place or places from the Miami village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preſq' Iſle, at Preſq' Iſle, and betwixt Preſq' Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of the Big Beaver creek.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¼ of a pound of pork,
One gill of common rum,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} Per 100 rations.

The propoſals muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration, and longeſt period of credit.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
(Signed) 2 WALTER LIVINGSTON,
ARTHUR LEE.

Annapolis, Auguſt 27, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber being anxious to fulfil his engagements to his creditors, requeſts all thoſe indebted to him for dealings at his ſtore to make immediate payment, as it is entirely out of his power to give them any further indulgence.

5w 2 DAVID GEDDES.

Aug. 1, 1789.

WHEREAS my wife SOPHIA ROURKE hath eloped from my bed and board, and otherwiſe demeaned herſelf very illy, this therefore is to forewarn all perſons from harbouring or crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof. w3

3X JAMES ROURKE.

A CAUTION.

THIS is to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of a BOND given by me, the ſubſcriber, to JOSHUA POMFREY, for fifty pounds current money, as I am determined not to pay it till the diſpute between us is ſettled, and the property conveyed to me. w 3

3X JOHN BRYAN.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly to paſs a law to liberate and diſcharge me from my confinement for ſundry debts which I am unable to pay.

RISDON BOZMON.

Somerſet county, June 24, 1789. 3 w8

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON my arrival from Cambridge at Baltimore, having miſſed a bag, with a quantity of money, which I thought I had in my cheſt, I was led to ſuſpect an innocent man, a Mr. JOHN KER (who was a paſſenger with me from Cambridge) of taking it, whom I purſued to Annapolis, and, authoriſed by an ill-judged ſuſpicion, obtained a ſearch warrant againſt him, but not finding any thing in his poſſeſſion to juſtify it, I returned to Baltimore, and have ſince received a letter from Cambridge, informing me, that I had careleſsly left the money on the beach there—Therefore (in juſtice to Mr. KER, whom I wiſh to be informed, that my feelings are inexpreſſibly hurt, in reflecting upon the ſteps I have taken, and the diſgrace I have thereby ſubjected him to) I do, in this public manner, declare his innocence and my error, and that any ſatisfaction he may require, or that may be in my power to give, at his requeſt, I am ready and willing to make him.—I am the public's moſt humble ſervant,

SOLOMON FRAZIER.

Baltimore, July 18, 1789. 3

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday laſt, a negro man who calls himſelf GEORGE BUTLER, and is one of thoſe who has petitioned the general court for freedom, whence he has but lately returned, and ſaid the court had ſet him free, and that Mr. J. T. Chaſe, his attorney, told him he might go where he pleaſed, and work for what he could get.—As ſoon as I was informed the Butler cauſe did not come on at the laſt term, I ordered him into my ſervice, and on a complaint being made againſt him by his overſeer, I had him corrected for his ill behaviour. He has an order of the court with him, ſigned by Mr. Gwinn, which I have no doubt he will produce if ſtopped by any perſon, and ſhew as a diſcharge from my ſervice, as ſeveral of them have done the ſame. Whoever will apprehend the above-ſaid negro, and will bring him home to me, or ſecure him in any gaol ſo that I may get him, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides all reaſonable expences, paid by

EDMUND PLOWDEN.

N. B. All perſons are forbid harbouring or employing him, at their peril. 3X E. P.

Saint Mary's county, July 6, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to eſtabliſh a warehouſe for the reception of tobacco, at the Head of Canoe-neck Creek. 5

Auguſt 1, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly, for an act to empower the ſubſcribers to ſell and diſpoſe of a tract of land called POPPING GAY, lying in Calvert county. 8w

ELISHA HARRISON.
3 ANNE HARRISON.

ANNAPOLIS:
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